



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

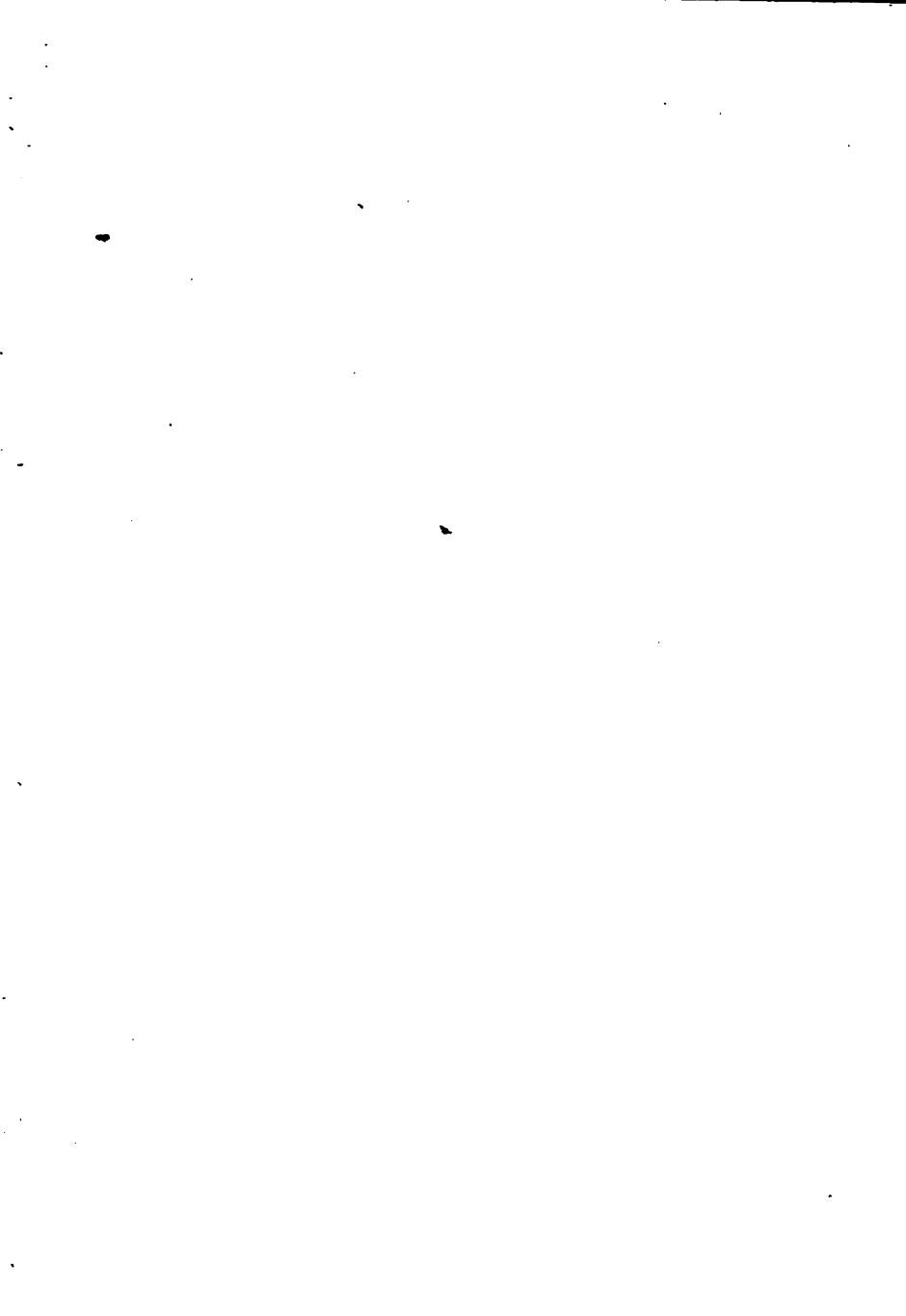
US  
70  
39B

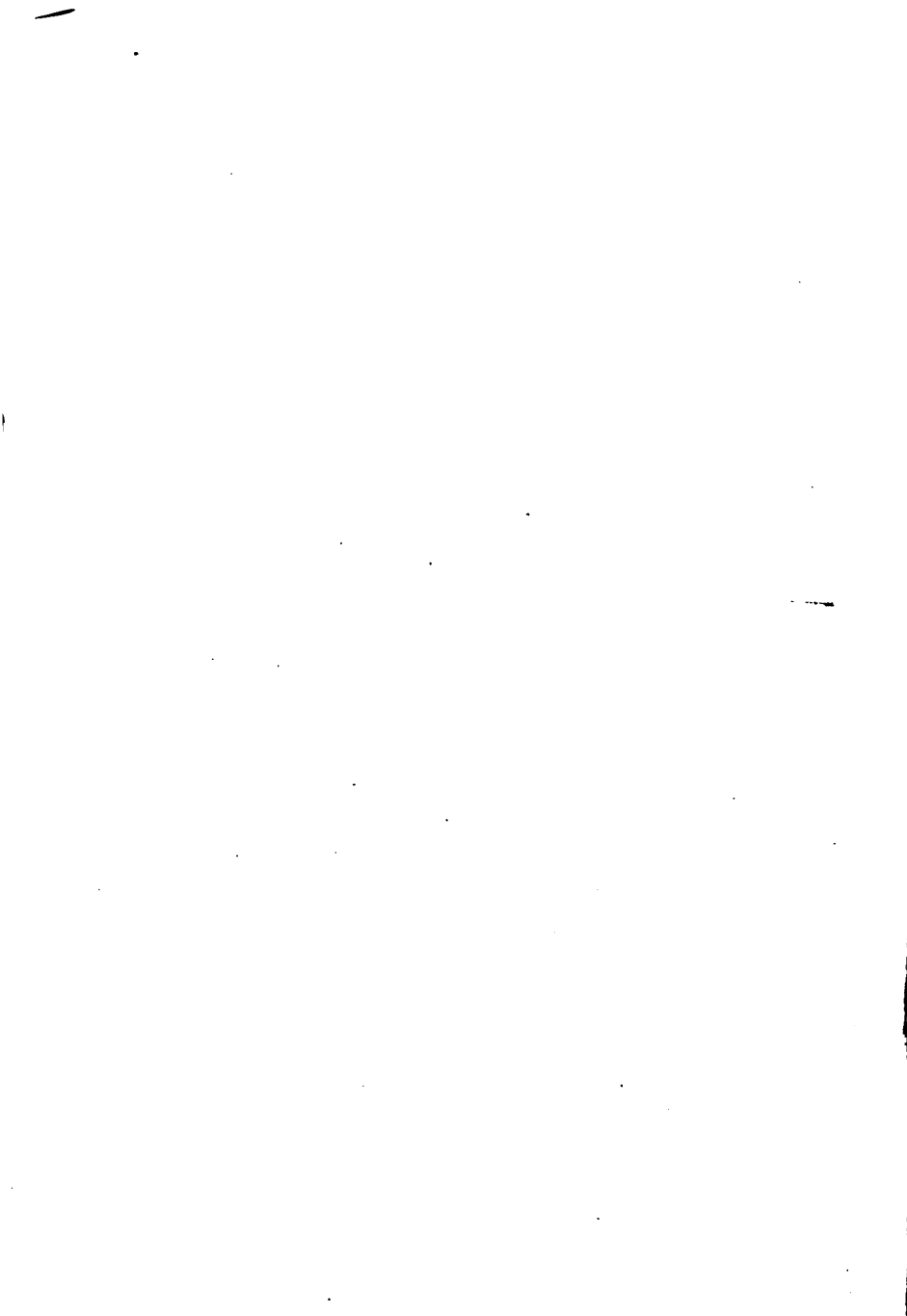
US 70,39 B



**Albert Bushnell Bart**

HARVARD COLLEGE  
LIBRARY





**PRICE, 10 CENTS.**

*Published Bi-Monthly. Annual Subscription, 60 Cents.*

# **American History Leaflets**

**COLONIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL.**

**EDITED BY**

**ALBERT BUSHNELL HART AND EDWARD CHANNING**

**OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**

---

**NO. 13.**

**JANUARY, 1894.**

**CORONADO'S JOURNEY TO  
NEW MEXICO AND THE GREAT PLAINS.**

**1540-42.**

---

**NEW YORK  
A. LOVELL & COMPANY.**

**1894**

*Entered at the New York Post Office as second class matter.*

△  
US 70.39 B  
✓

1943

SOME BOOKS IN  
HISTORY, AND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

**Handbook of Dates.** By HENRY CLINTON BROWN. 12 mo. Cloth. viii+182 pp. Price.....\$1 00

Arranged alphabetically and chronologically, comprising all the important events, from the earliest ages to within the present decade.

**The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion.**  
By THOS. S. TOWNSEND. Large 12 mo. Cloth. 416 pp. Price... 2 50  
A history of the military operations of the Empire State during the Civil War.

**Who? When? And What?** Six Centuries of Men and Events.  
In Chart form. Price, in Duck case, 50 cents; Leather case..... 75

**Political Economy for American Youth.** By J. HARRIS PATTON.  
12 mo. Cloth. viii+298 pp. Price..... 1 00

It advocates the adoption and maintenance of an economic system suited to American conditions, while at the same time recognizing at their full value commercial and industrial relations with foreign nations. The principles advanced are re-enforced by citations from our national history.

**Fabian Essays in Socialism.** By G. BERNARD SHAW, and others.  
8 vo. viii+234 pp. Paper covers. Price..... 40

"Cannot fail to be of great service in dispelling much misunderstanding of current socialism."—*The Academy, London.*

**The Eight Hours Day.** By SIDNEY WEBB and HAROLD COX.  
12 mo. viii+280 pp. Paper covers. Price..... 50

The question is discussed in its historical, economic, and social aspects, and contains a bibliography for further research.

**Civics for Young Americans.** By WM. M. GIFFIN. Large 12 mo.  
132 pp. With an illustration. Cloth. Price..... 50

The author shows in a strikingly novel and interesting way, and in language intelligible to a ten-year-old boy, the necessity of government, the different forms of government, and the advantages of our government over all others.

**Civil Government.** By R. E. CLEMENT. 12 mo. Cloth. xiv+232 pp. Price..... 84

A brief and lucid treatise on the Federal Constitution, and the Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate Governments which preceded it.

**English Political Orations from Wentworth to Macaulay.**  
Edited, with Introduction, by WILLIAM CLARKE. 12 mo. xvi+312 pp. Cloth, uncut, price, 40 cents; red roan, \$1.25; half morc., g. t. . . 1 50

Great speeches on great themes by famous English statesmen. The selection covers a period from 1576 to 1831.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

HARVARD  
UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY  
JUN 5 1972

A. LOVELL & CO., PUBLISHERS,  
3 East 14th Street, New York.

COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY A. LOVELL & COMPANY.

No. 13.

JANUARY, 1894.

**CORONADO'S JOURNEY TO NEW MEXICO**  
**AND THE**  
**GREAT PLAINS,**

**1540-42,**

**AS DESCRIBED BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN VISITORS**

---

*Translated from the Spanish by*

**GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.**

The Spanish text of the "Relacion del Suceso," the first of the two accounts translated for this leaflet, is found in Buckingham Smith's *Coleccion de documentos para la Historia de la Florida*, and also in volume XIV of the Pacheco y Cardenas collection of *Documentos Inéditos del Archivo de Indias*. Coronado's letter to Charles V. is printed in Volumes III. and XIII. of the Pacheco y Cardenas collection. In each case the first text is taken from a copy made by Muñoz for his great collection of manuscript material, and the second from a text found in the Archives of the Indies. The two texts differ in both cases. I have tried to give as literal an English version as I could, translating the text as I find it, and trying to give it the sense which it had, so far as I could judge, when first read by the Spaniards three hundred and fifty years ago. Buffalos and pueblos are very distinct conceptions to us, but the Spanish chroniclers write of these as cows and villages. Names are spelt as they are printed. As regards Quibira, we must remember that the Spanish *b* has the sound of *v*.

There is another letter of Coronado written to the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, which is only preserved in an Italian translation, made by Ramusio. This was translated by Hakluyt, and this translation has been reprinted in one of the Old South Leaflets. Mr. A. F. Bandelier, in his *Documentary History of the Tribe of Zuñi*, has translated much of the material relating to the pueblo region. The Coronado letters, the narrative of Jaramillo, and the extended narrative of Castañeda, which is the source for many of the details regarding this expedition, were translated, with considerable freedom, by Ternaux Compans, in volume IX. of his *Voyages, Relations et Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique*. A translation of this last document from a Spanish text is in preparation.

G. P. W.



ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED ON THE JOURNEY WHICH  
FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ [CORONADO] MADE TO DIS-  
COVER CIBOLA—YEAR 1541.

WHEN the army reached the valley of Culiacan, on account of the poor outlook which was received from Cibola, and from the food supply along the way being small, according to the report of Melchor Diaz, who had just come back from seeing it, Francisco Vazquez divided the army. He himself took eighty horsemen and twenty-five foot soldiers, and some part of the artillery, and set out from Culiacan, leaving Don Tristan de Arellano with the rest of the force, with orders to set out twenty days after him, and when he reached the valley of Hearts (or *Corazones*) to wait there for word from him, which would be sent after he had reached Cibola, and had seen what was there; and this was done. The valley of Hearts is a hundred and fifty leagues from the valley of Culiacan, and as many from Cibola.

This whole way, up to about fifty leagues before reaching Cibola, is inhabited, although away from the road in some places. The population is all of the same sort of people, since the houses are all of palm mats, and some of them have low platforms. They all have corn, although not much, and in some places very little. They have melons and beans. The best settlement of all is a valley called Senora, which is ten leagues beyond Hearts, where a town was afterwards settled. There is some cotton among these [people], but deer skins are what most of them use for cloths.

Francisco Vazquez passed by all these on account of the small crops; there was no corn the whole way, unless it was at this valley of Senora, where they collected a little, and besides this there was what he took from Culiacan, where he provided himself for eighty days. In seventy-three days we reached Cibola, although after hard labor and the loss of many horses and the death of many Indians, and after we saw it these were all doubled, although we did find corn enough. We found the natives peaceful for the whole way.

The day we reached the first village part of them came out to fight us, and the rest staid in the village and fortified themselves. It was not possible to make peace with these, although we tried hard enough, so it was necessary to attack

them and kill some of them. The rest then drew back to the village, which was then surrounded and attacked. We had to withdraw on account of the great injury they did us from the flat roofs, and we began to harm them from a distance with the artillery and muskets, and that afternoon they surrendered. Francisco Vazquez came out of it badly hurt by some stones, and I am certain, indeed, that he would have been there yet if it had not been for the camp-master, D. Garci-Lopez de Cardenas, who rescued him. When the Indians surrendered, they abandoned the village and went to the other villages, and as they left the houses we made ourselves at home in them.

Father Friar Marcos understood, or gave to understand, that the location and neighborhood in which there are seven villages, was a single village which he called Cibola, but the whole of this population and region is called Cibola. The villages have from three hundred to two hundred and a hundred and fifty houses; some have the houses of the village all together, although in some villages they are divided into two or three divisions, but for the most part they are all together, and within their courtyards and in these are their hot rooms [*estufas*, or sometimes called *kivas*] for winter, and they have their summer ones outside the villages. The houses have two or three stories, the walls of stone and mud, and some with mud walls. The villages have for the most part the walls of the houses; for Indians, the houses are too good, especially for these, since they are brutish and have no decency in anything except in their houses.

Much of the food they have is corn and beans and melons, and some fowls, like those of Mexico, and they keep these more for their feathers than to eat, because they make long robes of them, since they do not have any cotton; and they wear cloaks of *henequen* [a fibrous plant,] and of the skins of deer, and sometimes of cows.

Their rites and sacrifices are somewhat idolatrous, but water is what they worship most, to which they offer small painted sticks and feathers and yellow powder made of flowers, and usually this offering is made to springs. Sometimes, also, they offer turquoises which they have, although poor ones.

From the valley of Culiacan to Cibola there are two routes of two hundred and forty leagues. That is about the thirty-

fourth and a half degree North, and from there to Cibola, towards the northeast, which is nearly the thirty-seventh degree.

Having got to understand the natives of Cibola, about what was beyond, they said that there were settlements to the West. Francisco Vazquez then sent D. Pedro de Tobar to investigate, who found seven other villages, which were called the province of Tuzan; this is thirty-five leagues to the West. The villages are somewhat larger than those of Cibola, and in other respects, in food and everything, they are of the same sort, except that these raise cotton. While D. Pedro de Tobar had gone to see these, Francisco Vazquez despatched messengers to the Viceroy, with an account of what had happened up to this point, and sent orders by these same to leave with D. Tristan on their way, who as I have said, was at Hearts, for him to go on to Cibola, and to leave a town established in the valley of Senora, which he did, and in it he left eighty horsemen, each of them having one horse, and the weakest ones, and Melchor Diaz with them as captain and leader, because Francisco Vazquez had so provided for it. He ordered him to go from there with half the force to explore the West; and he did so and travelled a hundred and fifty leagues, to the river which Hernando de Alarcon entered from the sea, which he called the Buenagua. The population and people who are in this direction are mostly like those at the Hearts, except at the river and around it, where the people are much better built and have more corn, although the houses in which they live are hovels, like pig pens, almost underground, and with a covering of straw, and made without any skill whatever. This river is reported to be large. They reached it thirty leagues from the coast, where Alarcon had come up with his boats, and as far again above, two months before they reached it. This river runs north and south there. Melchor Diaz passed on to the West five or six days, from which he returned for the reason that he did not find any water or vegetation, but only many stretches of sand; and he had some fighting on his return to the river and its vicinity, because they wanted to take advantage of him while crossing the river. While returning Melchor Diaz died from an accident, in which he killed himself, throwing a lance at a dog.

After D. Pedro de Tobar returned and had given an

account of those villages, he then dispatched D. Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, the camp-master, by the same road D. Pedro had followed, to go beyond that province of Tuzan to the West, and he allowed him eighty days in which to go and return, for the journey and to make the discoveries. He was conducted beyond Tuzan by native guides who said there were settlements beyond, although at a distance. Having gone fifty leagues west of Tuzan, and eighty from Cibola, he found the edge of a river down which it was impossible to find a path for a horse in any direction, or even for one on foot, except in one very difficult place, where there was a descent for almost two leagues. The sides were such a steep rocky precipice that it was scarcely possible to see the river, which, although it is as large or much larger than that of Seville, according to what they say, looks like a brook from above, so that although they sought for a passage with great diligence, none was found for a long distance, during which they were in great need of water for many days, which could not be found, and they could not approach that of the river, although they could see it, and on this account Don Garcia Lopez was forced to return to where they found it. This river comes from the Northeast and turns towards the South-southwest, so that it is without any doubt the one that Melchor Diaz reached.

Four days after Francisco Vazquez had dispatched D. Garcia Lopez for this discovery, he dispatched Hernando de Alvarado to discover the way towards the East. He started off, and thirty leagues from Cibola found a rock with a village on top, the strongest position that ever was seen in the world, which was called Acuco in their language, and Father Friar Marcos called it the kingdom of Hacus. They came out to us peacefully, although it would have been easy to avoid it and to stay on their rock, where we would not have been able to trouble them. They gave us cloaks of cotton, skins of deer and of cows, and turquoises, and fowls and other food which they had, which is the same as in Cibola.

Twenty leagues to the East of this rock we found a river which runs North and South, well settled; there are on it in all, small and large, seventy villages, a few more or less, their style like those at Cibola, except that they are almost all of well made mud walls; the food is neither more nor less. They raise cotton, I mean those near the river, the others

not. There is much corn here. These people do not have markets. They are settled for fifty leagues along this river, North and South, and some villages are fifteen or twenty leagues distant, in one direction or another. This river rises where these settlements end at the North, on the slope of the mountains there, where there is a larger village different from the others, called Yuraba. It is settled in this fashion. It has eighteen divisions, each one has a situation as if for two ground plots [terraced, possibly, on the mountain side?]; the houses are very close together, and have five or six stories, three of them with mud walls and two or three with thin wooden walls, which become smaller as they go up, and each one has its little balcony outside of the mud walls, one above the other, all around, of wood. In this village, as it is in the mountains, they do not raise cotton nor breed fowls; they wear the skins of deer and cows entirely. The village has the most people of all that country; we estimated there were fifteen thousand souls in it. There is one of the other sort of villages larger than all the rest, and very strong, which is called Cicuique. It has four and five stories, has eight large court yards, each one with its balcony, and there are fine houses in it. They do not raise cotton nor keep fowls, because it is fifteen leagues away from the river to the East, towards the plains where the cows are. After Alvarado had sent an account of this river to Francisco Vazquez, he proceeded forward to these plains, and at the borders of these he found a little river which flows to the Southwest, and after four days' march he found the cows, [buffaloes] which are the most monstrous thing in the way of animals which has ever been seen or read about. He followed this river for a hundred leagues, finding more cows every day. We provided ourselves with some of these, although at first, until we had had experience, at the risk of the horses. There is such a quantity of them that I do not know what to compare them with, except with the fish in the sea, because, on this journey as also on that which the whole army afterwards made when it was going to Quivira, there were so many that many times when we started to pass through the midst of them and wanted to go through to the other side of them, we were not able to, because the country was covered with them. The flesh of these is as good as that of Castille, and some even said it was better.

The bulls are large and brave, although they do not attack very much; but they have wicked horns and in a fight use them well, attacking fiercely; they killed several of our horses and wounded many. We found the pike to be the best weapon to use against them, and the musket for use when this misses.

When Hernando de Alvarado returned from these plains to the river which was called Tiguex, he found the camp master D. Garci-Lopez de Cardenas there, getting ready for the whole army, which was coming there, and when it came, although all this population had met Hernando de Alvarado peacefully, part of them rebelled when all the force came. There were twelve villages, and one night they killed forty of our horses and mules which were loose in the camp. They made themselves secure in their villages, and war was then declared against them, and D. Garci-Lopez went first and took and executed justice on many of them. When the rest saw this, they abandoned all except two of the villages, one of these the strongest one of all, about which the army was kept two months. And although when we invested them, we entered them one day and took a part of the flat roof, he was forced to abandon it on account of the many wounds that were given and its being so dangerous to maintain ourselves, and although we again entered it once more at this same time, in the end it was not possible to get it all, so it was surrounded all this time, and we finally took it because of their thirst, and they held out so long because it snowed twice when they were just about to give themselves up. In the end we took them and many of them were killed because they tried to get away at night.

Francisco Vazquez got an account from some Indians who were found in this village of Cicuique, which if it had been true, was of the richest thing that has been found in the Indies. The Indian who gave the news and account came from a village called Harale three hundred leagues West of this river. He gave such a clear account of what he told, as if it was true and he had seen it, that it seemed plain afterwards that it was the devil who was speaking in him. Francisco Vazquez and all of us gave him much credit, although he was advised by several gentlemen not to move the whole army, but rather to send a captain to find out what was there. He did not wish to do this, but wanted to take

all, and even to send D. Pedro de Tobar to the Hearts, for half the men who were in that village. So he started with the whole army and proceeded a hundred and fifty leagues, a hundred to the East and fifty to the South, ["southeast" in Buckingham Smith's Muñoz copy] and the Indian failing to make good what he had said, about there being a settlement there, and corn, with which to proceed further, the other two guides were asked how that was, and one confessed that what the Indian said was a lie, except that there was a province which was called Quibira, and that there was corn and houses of straw there, but that they were very far off, because we had been led astray a distance from the road. Considering this, and the small supply of food there was left, Francisco Vazquez, after advising with the captains, determined to go ahead with thirty of the best men and those best equipped, and that the army should return to the river, and this was done at once. Two days before this, D. Garcilopez' horse had happened to fall with him and he threw his arm out of joint, from which he was very ill, and so D. Tristan de Arellano returned to the river with the army. On this journey they had a very hard time because almost all had nothing to eat except meat, and this injured many. They killed a world of bulls and cows, for there were days when they brought sixty and seventy head into camp, and it was necessary to go hunting every day, from which, and from not eating any corn in all this time, the horses suffered much.

Francisco Vazquez set out across these plains in search of Quibira, more on account of the story which had been told us at the river than from the credit which was given the guide there, and after proceeding many days' by the needle [*i. e.* to the north] it pleased God that after thirty days march we found the river Quibira, which is thirty leagues below the settlement. While going up the valley, we found people who were going hunting, who were natives of Quibira.

What there is in Quibira is a very brutish people, without any decency whatever in their houses nor in anything. These are of straw like the Tarascan settlements; the houses together in some villages, with two hundred houses; they have corn and beans and melons; they do not have cotton nor fowls, nor do they make bread which is cooked, except under the ashes. Francisco Vazquez went twenty-five leagues through these settlements, to where he got an

account of what was beyond, and they said that the plains come to an end and that down the river there are people who do not plant, but live wholly by hunting.

They also gave an account of two other large villages, one of which was called Tareque [Tuxeque in Muñoz copy] and the other Arae, with straw houses at Tareque and at Arae some of straw and some of skins. Copper was found here, and they said they got it on beyond. From what the Indian had said, it is possible that this village of Arae contains more, [or *mines*, as Muñoz guesses] from the traces of it which it gave. We did not find any trace or news of it here. Francisco Vazquez returned from here to the river of Tigüex, where he found the army. We went back by a more direct route, because in going by the way we went we travelled three hundred and thirty leagues, and it is not more than two hundred by that by which we returned. Quibira is in forty degrees and the river in thirty-six. It was so dangerous to travel or to go away from the camp in these plains, that it is as if one was travelling on the sea, since the only roads are those of the cows, and since they are so level and have no mountain or prominent landmark, that if one got out of sight of it, he was lost, and in this way we lost one man, and others who went hunting wandered around two or three days, lost. Two kinds of people travel around these plains with the cows; one is called Querechos and the others Teyas; they are very well built, and painted, and are enemies of each other. They have no other settlement or location than comes from travelling around with the cows. They kill all of these they wish, and tan the hides, with which they clothe themselves and make their tents, and they eat the flesh, sometimes even raw and they also even drink the blood, when thirsty. The tents they make are like field tents, and they set them up over some poles they have made for this purpose, which come together and are tied at the top, and when they go from one place to another they carry them on some dogs they have, of which they have many, and they load them with the tents and poles and other things, for the country is so level, as I said, that they can make use of these, because they carry the poles dragging along on the ground. The sun is what they worship most. The skin for the tents is cured on both sides, without the hair, and they have the skins of deer and cows left over, [and jerked beef dried in



the sun : in the Muñoz copy only]. They exchange some cloaks with the natives of the river for corn.

After Francisco Vazquez reached the river, where he found the army, D. Pedro de Tobar came with half the people from the Hearts, and D. Garci-Lopez de Cardenas started off for Mexico, who, besides the fact that his arm was very bad, had permission from the viceroy on account of the death of his brother. Ten or twelve who were sick went with him, and not a man among them all who could fight, and he reached the town of the Spaniards and found it burned and two Spaniards and many Indians and horses dead, and he returned to the river on this account, escaping from them by good fortune and great exertions. The cause of this misfortune was that after D. Pedro started and left forty men there, half of them raised a mutiny and fled, and the Indians, who remembered the bad treatment they had received, attacked them one night and overpowered them because of their carelessness and weakness, and they fled to Culiacan. Francisco Vazquez fell while running a horse about this time and was sick a long time, and after the winter was over, he determined to come back, and although they may say something different, he did so, since he wanted to do this more than any thing, and so we all came together as far Culiacan, and each one went where he pleased from there, and Francisco Vazquez came here to Mexico to make his report to the viceroy, who was not at all pleased with his coming, although he pretended so at first. He was pleased that Father Friar Juan de Padilla had staid there, who went to Quibira, and a Spaniard and a negro with him, and Friar Luis, a very holy lay brother, staid in Cicuique. We spent two very cold winters at this river, with much snow and thick ice, so that the river froze one night and remained so for more than a month, so that loaded horses crossed on the ice. The reason these villages are settled in this fashion is supposed to be the great cold, although it is also partly the wars which they have with each other. And this is all that was seen and found out about all that country, which is very barren of fruits and groves. Quibira is a better country, having many huts and not being so cold, although it is more to the North.

LETTER OF FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ CORONADO TO HIS MAJESTY, IN WHICH HE GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE PROVINCE OF TIGUEX.

Holy Catholic Cæsarian Majesty! On April twentieth of this year I wrote to Your Majesty, from this province of Tiguex, in response to a letter from Your Majesty from Madrid, the eleventh of June a year ago, and gave a detailed account and outline of this expedition, which the Viceroy of New Spain ordered me to make in Your Majesty's name to this country which Friar Marcos of Nice, the Provincial of the Order of Holy Saint Francis, discovered, relating all there is to say about it, and the sort of force I have, as Your Majesty had ordered me to show in my letters; and that while engaged in the conquest and pacification of the natives of this province, some Indians who were natives of other provinces beyond these had told me that in their country there were much larger villages and better houses than those of the natives of this country, and that they had Lords who ruled them, who were served with dishes of gold, and other very magnificent things; and although, as I wrote Your Majesty, I did not believe it before I had set eyes on it, because it was the report of Indians, and given for the most part by means of signs, yet as the report appeared to me to be very fine and that it was important that it should be investigated for Your Majesty's service, I determined to go and see it with the men I have here. I started from this province on the twenty-third of last April, for the place which the Indians wanted to guide me to. In nine days' march I reached some plains, so vast that I did not find their limit anywhere that I went, although I travelled more than three hundred leagues through them. And I found such a quantity of cows in these, of the kind that I wrote Your Majesty about, that they have in this country, that it is impossible to number them, for while I was journeying through these plains, until I returned to where I first found them, there was not a day when I lost sight of them. And after seventeen days' march I came across a settlement of Indians who travel round with these cows, who are called Querechos, who do not plant, and who eat the raw flesh and drink the blood of the cows they kill, and they tan the skins of the cows, with which all the people of this country dress

themselves here. They have little field tents made of the hides of the cows, tanned and greased, very well made, in which they live as they travel around near the cows, changing with these. They have dogs which they load, which carry their tents and poles and small things. These are the best formed people that I have seen in the Indies. They could not give me any account of the country where the guides were taking me. I travelled five days more as the guides wished to lead me, until I reached some plains, as completely without landmarks as if we had been swallowed up in the sea, where they strayed about, because there was not a stone, nor a bit of rising ground, nor a tree, nor a shrub, nor anything to go by. There is much very fine pasture land with good grass. And while we were lost in these plains, some horsemen who went off to hunt cows fell in with some Indians who were also out hunting, who are enemies of those that I came across in the last settlement, and of another sort of people, who are called Teyas; they have their bodies and faces all painted, are a large people like the others, of a very good build; they eat the flesh raw just like the Querechos, and live and travel round with the cows in the same way as these. I got an account of the country where the guides were taking me from these, which was not like what they had told me, because these made out that the houses there were of straw and skins and not of stones, with stories, as the guides I had, had made it, and the supply of corn in it small. This news troubled me greatly, to find myself on these limitless plains, where I was in great need of water, and often had to drink it so poor that it was more mud than water. Here the guides confessed to me that they had not told the truth, but that it was only in regard to the size of the houses, because they were of straw, but that they had told the truth about the large number of inhabitants and the other things about their habits. The Teyas were against this, and on account of this division between some of the Indians and the others, and also because many of the men I had with me had not eaten anything except meat for some days, because we had reached the end of the corn which we carried from this province and because they made it out more than forty days' journey from where I fell in with the Teyas to the country where the guides were taking me, although I appreciated

the trouble and danger there would be in the journey from the lack of water and corn, it seemed to me best, in order to see if there was anything there of service to Your Majesty, to go forward with only thirty horsemen, until I should come where I could see the country, so as to give Your Majesty a true account of what was to be seen in it. And I sent all the rest of the force I had with me to this province, with Don Tristan de Arellano in command, because it would have been impossible to prevent the loss of many men, if all should go on, owing to the lack of water and, besides, the fact that they had to kill bulls and cows on which to sustain themselves. And with only the thirty horsemen whom I took for my escort, I travelled forty-two days after I left the force, living all this while solely on the flesh of the bulls and cows which we killed, at the cost of several of our horses which they killed, because, as I wrote Your Majesty, they are very brave and fierce animals, and going many days without water, and cooking the food with cow dung, because there is not any kind of wood in all these plains, away from the gullies and rivers, which are very few.

It pleased Our Lord that, after having journeyed across these deserts seventy-seven days, I arrived at the province they call Quivira; to which the guides were conducting me, and where they had described to me houses of stone, with many stories, and not only are they not of stone, but of straw, but the people in them are as barbarous as all those whom I have seen and passed before this; they do not have cloaks, nor cotton of which to make them, but use the skins of the cattle they kill, which they tan, because they are settled on a very large river among these. They eat the raw flesh like the Querechos and Teyas; they are enemies of each other, but are all of the same sort of people, and these at Quivira have the advantage in the houses they have and in planting corn. In this province, which the guides who brought me are natives of, they received me peaceably, and although they told me when I set out for it that I could not succeed in seeing it all in two months, there are not more than twenty-five villages of straw houses in it and in all the rest that I saw and knew about, which gave their obedience to Your Majesty and placed themselves under Your Royal Overlordship. The people here are large. I had several Indians measured and found that they were ten palms in

height; the women are well proportioned and their features are more like Moorish women than Indians. The natives here gave me a piece of copper which a chief Indian wore hung around his neck; I sent it to the Viceroy of New Spain, because I have not seen any other metal in these parts except this and some little copper bells which I sent him, and a bit of metal which looks like gold, which I don't know where it came from, except that I believe that the Indians who gave it to me got it from those whom I brought here in my service, because I cannot find its origin anywhere else nor where it came from. The diversity of languages they have in this country and my not having any one who understood them, because they speak their own language in each village, has hindered me, because I have been forced to send captains and men in many directions to find out whether there was anything in this country which could be of service to Your Majesty. And although I have searched with all diligence I have not found or heard of anything, unless it be these provinces, which is a very small affair. The province of Quivira is nine hundred and fifty leagues from Mexico. Where I reached it, it is in the fortieth degree. The country itself is the best I have ever seen for producing all the products of Spain, for besides the land itself being very fat and black and being very well watered by the rivulets and springs and rivers, I found prunes like those of Spain [*or* I found everything they have in Spain] and nuts and very good sweet grapes and mulberries. I have treated the natives of this province and the others I fell in with where I went, as well as was possible, agreeably to what Your Majesty had commanded, and they have received no harm in any way from me or from those who went in my company. I remained twenty-five days in this province of Quivira, both so as to see and explore the country and to find out whether there was anything beyond which could be of service to Your Majesty, because the guides who had brought me had given me an account of other provinces beyond this. And what I am sure of is that there is not any gold nor any other metal in all that country, and the other things of which they had told me are nothing but little villages and in many of these they do not plant anything and do not have any houses except of skins and sticks, and they wander around with the cows, so that the

account they gave me was false, because they wanted to get me to go there with the whole force, believing that as the way was through such uninhabited deserts, and from the lack of water, they would get us where our horses and we would die of hunger. And the guides confessed this and said they had done it by the advice and orders of the natives of these provinces. At this, after having heard the account of what was beyond, which I have given above, I returned to these provinces to provide for the force I had sent back here and to give Your Majesty an account of what this country amounts to, because I wrote Your Majesty that I would do so when I went there. I have done all that I possibly could to serve Your Majesty and to discover a country where God our Lord might be served and the Royal Patrimony of Your Majesty increased, as your loyal servant and vassal. For since I reached the province of Cibola, to which the Viceroy of New Spain sent me in the name of Your Majesty, seeing that there was nothing there of what Friar Marcos had told, I have managed to explore this country for two hundred leagues and more around Cibola, and the best place I have found is this river of Tiguex where I am now, and the settlements here; which are not such as could be settled, for besides being four hundred leagues from the North Sea and more than two hundred from the South Sea, with which it is impossible to have any sort of connection, the country is so cold, as I have written to Your Majesty, that it seems impossible that the winter could be spent here, because there is no wood, nor cloth with which to protect the men, except the skins which the natives wear and some small amount of cotton cloaks. I send the Viceroy of New Spain an account of everything I have seen in the countries where I have been, and as Don Garci Lopez de Cardenas is going to kiss Your Majesty's hands, who has done much and has served Your Majesty very well on this expedition, and he will give Your Majesty an account of everything here, as one who has seen it himself, I give way to him. And may our Lord protect the Holy Imperial Catholic person of Your Majesty, with increase of greater kingdoms and powers, as your loyal servants and vassals desire. From this province of Tiguex, 20 October, in the year 1541. Your Majesty's humble servant and vassal, who would kiss the Royal feet and hands.

FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ CORONADO.

# Walter Scott's Popular Publications.

---

## THE CAMELOT SERIES.

A series of monthly volumes, comprising the choicest literature of ancient and modern times, carefully edited by competent authorities.

---

## THE CANTERBURY POETS.

A series of monthly volumes covering the whole range of poetical literature.

---

## THE GREAT WRITERS SERIES.

A series of bi-monthly biographies of the great authors, each supplemented with a bibliography prepared by the Librarian of the British Museum.

---

## WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS.

Twenty-four volumes of interesting tales of fact and fiction about the border wars between England and Scotland.

---

**Each Volume, 12mo., Cloth. Price, 40 cents.**

---

\* \* \* For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

**WALTER SCOTT,**

**No. 3 East 14th Street,**

**Descriptive Catalogue sent on application.**

**NEW YORK**

# The Scott Library.

12mo. Cloth, gilt top. Price, 50 cents; Half Morocco, gilt top, \$1.50.

A new series of prose volumes, consisting mainly of well-known works of English literature, of translations of eminent works of the literature of the Continent, and of translations of classical works. Each is carefully edited with an Introduction (and Notes if needed) by a capable editor.

NOW READY.

Essays of Sainte Beuve.  
The Rights of Women.  
Selections from Sydney Smith.  
The Maid of Orleans.  
Marvellous Adventures (King Arthur).  
Montaigne's Essays.  
Schiller's William Tell.  
Carlyle's German Essays.  
Leopardi's Dialogues and Thoughts.  
Bacon's Essays and Apophthegms.  
Milton's Prose.

Heine's Italian Travel.  
Selections from Plato.  
The Athenian Oracle.  
The New Spirit.  
Helps's Essays.  
Barry Lyndon.  
Prose of Wordsworth.  
Plays and Dramatic Essays  
of Charles Lamb.  
Prose of Coleridge.

\* \* For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

WALTER SCOTT, Ltd.,

No. 3 East 14th Street,

Descriptive Catalogue sent on application.

NEW YORK.

---

## EDUCATION.

A high-class educational magazine—longer in the field than any other.

"At no time in its history has Education been so excellent as at present, and I trust you are having a hearty support from teachers in all parts of the country."—*Albert Leonard, Ed. Journal of Pedagogy and Prim. High School, Binghamton, N. Y.*

No person can keep abreast of the times in this most progressive profession without the aid of a good professional magazine.

EDUCATION LEADS IN THIS FIELD.

Price, \$3.00 a year. To a new subscriber for a trial year, \$2.00. Sample copies, 12 cents.

*Education Teachers' Bureau* furnishes the best teachers, without charge.  
Address,

KASSON & PALMER, Publishers,

ROOM 21.

50 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



**NOW READY.**

# **The Common Sense . . . . . . . Copy Books.**

**A SYSTEM OF VERTICAL PENMANSHIP.**

**By JOSEPH V. WITHERBEE,**

Principal of Public School No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.

---

**In Seven Books, Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6, and Tracing Book.  
Size, 5½ x 8½ inches.**

**Price, per dozen, - - 85 Cents.**

**Sample Set sent by mail on receipt of 50 Cents.**

The Common Sense Copy Books present a system of what is technically known as Vertical Writing, and are based on a modification of the idea as originally advanced and advocated by foreign educators.

**Copies.**—The simplicity of the copies, both in form and spacing, reduces the toil of the teacher and pupil to a minimum, while conducing at the same time to the acquisition of a style of penmanship that will ensure greater legibility, more rapid work and better adaptability for business purposes.

**Size.**—The page is the same length and width as regular note paper and that size has been used for two reasons: First, to accustom the pupil, while in school, to the ordinary space limitations within which most correspondence is confined; and Second, because the narrow page ensures better work on the part of the pupil, inasmuch as the hand performs its task more easily when writing in a space limited in width.

**Position.**—Pupils using this System are not required to assume a set or forced position at the desk, but the greatest freedom is encouraged. The author recommends that the following directions be carefully followed:

1. Sit squarely facing the desk with the feet flat on the floor; 2, raise the seat so that both forearms, when placed half their length on the desk, are nearly level; 3, place the paper squarely in front of the body; 4, hold the pen easily between the thumb and second finger, with the extended forefinger resting lightly upon it in such a way that both points of the pen shall press equally upon the paper; 5, sit erect.

---

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

**A. LOVELL & COMPANY, Publishers,**

**NO. 3 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.  
NO. 250 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.**

# American History Leaflets.

## COLONIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL.

EDITED BY

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART and EDWARD CHANNING,

OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

These Leaflets are designed to promote the scientific method of studying history from its documents, and furnish in convenient form and at a moderate price copies of original documents that have become famous in our colonial and constitutional history as the outcome of some important crisis, or as exponents of the theories underlying our form of government.

In selecting the documents, the Editors have chosen those that will be of substantial value in studying the development of American history. Each Leaflet contains a brief historical introduction and bibliography to aid further investigation by the student.

### SERIES OF 1892.

- 1.—The Letter of Columbus to Santangel announcing his Discovery.
- 2.—The Ostend Manifesto. 1854.
- 3.—Extracts from the Sagas describing the Voyages to Vinland.
- 4.—Extracts from Official Declarations of the United States embodying the Monroe Doctrine. 1789-1891. [Double number.
- 5.—Extracts from the Treaty of Paris of 1763, with the King's Proclamation.
- 6.—Extracts from papers relating to the Bering Sea Controversy. 1824-1891.

### SERIES OF 1893.

- 7.—The Articles of Confederation of the United Colonies of New England. 1643-1684.
- 8.—Exact Text of the Constitution of the United States. From the Original Manuscripts. 1787-1870.
- 9.—Documents describing the Voyage of John Cabot in 1497.
- 10.—Gov. McDuffie's Message on the Slavery Question. 1835.

11.—Jefferson's Proposed Instructions to the Virginia Delegates in 1774, and the Original Draft of the Declaration of Independence. 1776. [Double number.

12.—Ordinances of Secession and other Documents. 1860-1861. Printed under the supervision of David Franklin Houston.

All of the above numbers are now ready for delivery. Price, 10 cents per Number for Double Numbers and Numbers with covers, or 5 cents per Number for numbers without covers.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

SERIES OF 1894.

13.—Coronado's Journey to New Mexico and the Great Plains. 1540-42.

14.—The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. 1798-99.

15.—Documents illustrating the Territorial Development of the United States.

16.—Appeal of the Independent Democrats. 1854.

17.—Plans of Union. 1690-1776.

18.—President Lincoln's Inaugurals. 1861-1865.

The above six numbers will be issued *bi-monthly* in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November, 1894.

Annual subscription, 60 cents. Price, per number, 10 cents.

### PRICE AND BINDING.

In response to a demand for a form of binding better adapted for preservation, the numbers of the **AMERICAN HISTORY LEAFLETS** will hereafter be bound in stout paper covers. Price, per number, 10 cents.

### SOME PRESS AND OTHER COMMENTS.

"These extracts from original documents, made by most competent hands, are intended to facilitate the study of American history in the original documents by those unable to reach large libraries, or by school classes without the time or ability to find and consult the State papers."—*Book News*.

"Designed to encourage the method of studying and teaching history by means of the original sources."—*Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

"These leaflets are valuable aids to the scientific study of history through its important documents; State papers which have had a distinct influence on the conduct of the State being published in this form at a trifling cost."—*Springfield Republican*.

"Please enter our subscription for . . . . copies of the *American History Leaflets*. They are wanted in connection with our seminary work."—*Mrs. Ada North, Librarian, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa*.

"It seems to me that your History Leaflets ought to be in the hands of every progressive teacher of American history."—*J. D. Dillingham, Principal of School No. 25, Jersey City, N. J.*

**A. LOVELL & COMPANY, Publishers,**

**3 East 14th St., New York.**

**250 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**





3 2044 020 024 691

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

~~DUE MAR 24~~

~~DEC 1 '60 H~~

3524399

~~DEC 8 71H~~

WIDENER  
JAN 10 1999  
BOOK DUE

